

# U. S. Marines Advance 2 Miles on Marne; Take Heights by Storm, Then Renew Attack

## U-Boat Sinks British Vessel Off Virginia

Steamer Harpathian Torpedoed Wednesday 100 Miles East of the Capes

Crew Landed at Old Point Comfort

Rescued by the Steamship Palmer; One Man Slightly Injured

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department announced tonight that the British steamer Harpathian was torpedoed and sunk at 9 o'clock yesterday morning about 100 miles east of the Virginia Capes. The crew was rescued by the steamer Palmer, which arrived at Cape Henry late this afternoon, and was landed at Old Point Comfort. One man was slightly injured. The Harpathian was a 4,500-ton vessel.

The Harpathian is the second vessel to be torpedoed by the raiding submarines. The other ship to suffer similar attack was the Winneconne, an 1,800-ton vessel, sunk during the early days of the raid.

No further details of the sinking were available at the Navy Department up to a late hour to-night.

The Harpathian sank in seven minutes. There are rumors of a fight to-day between a destroyer and a submarine near the point at which the Harpathian went down.

Taking No Chances. The speed with which the Harpathian was sunk indicates that the submarine did not want to take time to destroy the vessel by shellings or bombing, officials of the navy point out, but used the torpedo as the safest and speediest method of attack. It is believed that the U-boat feared the presence of destroyers.

The Harpathian went down just about sixty miles beyond the point at which the Eidsvold, Norwegian tanker, was sunk Tuesday, forty miles off the Virginia Capes.

The Harpathian's crew was rescued after having drifted for twenty-six hours in small boats. She was struck without warning.

The U-boats operating off the coast had not previously been heard from since the Norwegian steamer Eidsvold was sent down at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, some forty miles off the Virginia Capes.

Operated in Small Area

The raiders apparently operated in a comparatively small area on Tuesday and Wednesday. The French steamer Radioline was attacked off Maryland on Tuesday morning, and about the same time the schooner Edward R. Baird, jr., was sunk further down the coast. That afternoon the Eidsvold was sunk near the Capes, the raiders having escaped southward through the patrol fleets.

The fact that the submarines are braving the dangers of the patrols which are converging around the area of operation leads officials to believe that the raiders are waiting for much bigger prey than they have yet found. The place where they have operated most recently is in the lane of travel up and down the coast and through it must pass much of the important shipping going in and out of the Virginia Capes.

The sinking of the Harpathian brings the total of vessels known to have been sent down on this side of the Atlantic by the raiders to fourteen—six steamers and eight schooners. All the vessels were American except the Eidsvold and Harpathian.

### America Warned In Advance of Raid by U-Boats

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department has received warning in advance of German submarine opera-

## British Say Air Raid On N. Y. Is Possible

LONDON, June 6.—The announcement that the Police Commissioner of New York had issued instructions to citizens as to their conduct in case hostile air raids are made over the city, has aroused much interest here. Naval men declare that German air raids on New York are not wildly improbable. Two years ago it was reported that Germany was constructing submarine seaplane carriers, and it was suggested that one of the airplane raids on the British east coast was carried out with the aid of such craft.

Naval men consider it likely that the Germans obtained their inspiration for such craft from the co-operation between British submarines and airplanes in a raid on Cuxhaven about Christmas, 1914. With the coming of the submarine cruiser it is considered to be no difficult matter to transport a seaplane for carrying out raids, not on a formidable scale, but on a scale picturesque enough to have distinct psychological value from the point of view of the German admiralty.

## Crozier, Back From Front, to Speed Up Great Gun Output

Explains to War Council the Need of Heavy Artillery

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, June 6.—The return of Major General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, from an extended visit in France, England and Italy, where he made an exhaustive study of artillery, is expected to result in further extension of the artillery programme of the American government. General Crozier has laid before the War Council and Secretary Baker detailed information he gathered while abroad. The nature of the report is believed to have brought home to the department the urgent necessity for maximum production of heavy ordnance.

As an evidence of its supreme confidence in the outcome of the war, the War Department, it became known today, is preparing for the manufacture of gigantic siege guns to be used in leveling German fortifications when the enemy shall have been driven back from the occupied portions of France and Belgium.

The American artillery programme is said to contain provision for the manufacture of counterparts of the mammoth Krupp guns that leveled the fortifications of Antwerp and Liege. Negotiations already have been completed with the United States Steel Corporation at the plant under construction at Neville Island, near Pittsburgh, and progress has been made in the negotiations for a second huge ordnance plant to be operated by the Midvale Steel Company, near Philadelphia. The amount of money to be expended on the Midvale plant has not been announced, but it is planned to construct one approaching in size the \$70,000,000 plant of the Steel Corporation at Neville Island. Both plants are to be utilized in the manufacture in quantity of the heavy siege guns as a preparedness measure for the day in the future when they may be called in play against enemy fortifications and huge depots back of the enemy lines.

As a further indication of the efforts of the War Department to keep close tabs on the manufacture of heavy artillery, Brigadier General Tracy C. Dickson, of the Ordnance Department, has been sent to South Bethlehem to assume direct charge of all the work performed by the Bethlehem Steel Company for the Ordnance Department.

Major Claude C. Nuckolls and Thomas E. Durban, of the Ordnance Reserve Corps, and Captain Paul M. Mazur, of the Ordnance Department, have been ordered to report to General Dickson as inspectors of work for the United States government.

### Russia Offers Black Sea Fleet to Germany

PARIS, June 6.—M. Tchitcherine, Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has sent a wireless dispatch to Ambassador Joffe, in Berlin, according to a dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Moscow, announcing the Bolshevik government is ready to surrender the Russian Black Sea fleet to Germany on condition the warships be restored to Russia after peace has been declared and the Germans refrain from using the vessels.

The conditions also stipulate the German invasion of Russia shall cease.

## McAdoo Urges Heavy Tax on War Profits

Wants Congress to Pass \$8,000,000,000 Revenue Bill

Would Hit Luxuries and Unearned Incomes

Secretary Estimates Expenditures for 1919 at \$24,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary McAdoo today recommended in a letter to Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee that the new revenue bill be drawn to raise \$8,000,000,000 by taxation, one-third of the estimated \$24,000,000,000 expenditures in the fiscal year 1919.

He also recommended that a war profits tax be established at a high rate to be superimposed upon existing excess profits taxes; that the normal income tax on unearned incomes be raised; and that heavy taxation be imposed on luxuries.

The suggestions were given in response to a letter from Mr. Kitchin and constituted an outline of the Treasury's ideas not only of taxation to meet the nation's huge war expenses in the future, but of preparing the way for floating of additional billions of Liberty bonds. Increasing the rate of normal taxes on incomes, from which Liberty bonds are exempt, said the Secretary, will tend to make these bonds better investments and to permit them to compete with industrial and municipal securities bearing higher rates of interest.

Would Double Present Revenue. Mr. McAdoo made no attempt to specify the means of carrying out his suggestions, and did not intimate what articles might be classed as "luxuries" for heavier taxation. He stated, however, that in many cases the present excess profits taxes do not reach real war profits—for instance, where a corporation with big earnings made directly out of the war has also a big overcapitalization, and therefore an apparently low rate of profit.

After explaining that his estimate of \$24,000,000,000 expenditures in the fiscal year starting next July 1 is based on expenses in the past and a calculation of the rate of increase, Mr. McAdoo said it would constitute an enormous task to raise \$8,000,000,000 of that sum by flotation of Liberty bonds, to make up the deficit that would follow, if there were no increase in the \$4,000,000,000 revenue obtainable under existing law.

One-third by Taxation. About one-third of the \$12,500,000,000 or \$13,000,000,000 expenditures this fiscal year ending June 30 will come from taxation, and this ratio, he suggested, should not be reduced.

"If I may, without impropriety, offer a suggestion as to the revenue measure," wrote the Secretary, "I should recommend: (1) That one-third of the cash expenditures to be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, be provided by taxation. According to my estimates, this would involve raising \$8,000,000,000 through taxation.

(2) That a real war profit tax at a high rate be levied upon all war profits. This tax should be superimposed on the existing excess profits tax in such a way that the taxpayer would be required to pay whichever tax is the greater. The existing excess profits tax should be amended in certain important particulars so as to remove inequalities.

Would Hit Unearned Incomes. (3) That there should be a substantial increase in the amount of normal income tax upon so-called unearned incomes. Under existing law earned incomes above certain exemptions are taxed 4 per cent as an income tax and 8 per cent as an excess profits tax, making a total of 12 per cent, while unearned incomes, derived from securities, etc., are taxed only 4 per cent.

The 8 per cent tax should be recognized as an income tax and the rate of 12 per cent excess profits should be 8 per cent excess profits should be retained in respect to earned income, while a higher rate than 12 per cent should be imposed on unearned incomes.

(4) That heavy taxation should be imposed upon all luxuries." Explaining his ideas for a new tax to reach actual profits made out of the war, Mr. McAdoo said that the existing excess profits tax does not always reach war profits. The rates of excess profits taxation are graduated and the maximum is 60 per cent. In Great Britain there is a flat rate of 80 per cent on all war profits.

The government departments, under great pressure as they are to get necessary war materials and supplies with the utmost expedition, cannot in the nature of things fix their prices nor guard their contracts in such a way as to avoid the possibility of profiteering. The one sure way is to tax away the excessive profits when they have been realized.

"I do not say this in a spirit of criticism of the corporations or business men of the country, who have for the most part loyally supported the government. In entering into war con-

## French Gain At 4 Points, Take 2 Towns

Teutons Driven Across Oise Near Sempigny; Lose 100 Prisoners

Tanks Aid Advance In Region of Corcy

Bligny and St. Euphrasie, on Eastern Flank of Salient, Captured

Sharp local fighting along the Champagne battlefield yesterday supplanted the fiercer struggles of previous days. The growing thunder of the artillery marked the arrival of heavy guns on both sides. The most important operation of the day seems to have been that in which American marines, operating with the French near Torcy, northwest of Chateau Thierry, launched a blow into the German positions on a two and a half mile front, making a gain of more than two miles.

Following up their success of Wednesday near Corcy, north of the Oureq, the French infantry, supported by tanks, renewed the attack and made substantial gains. They took a large number of prisoners.

A German attack on the recently won Allied position before Champlatt, on the east wing of the Champagne salient, broke down, with heavy losses. Further north the French recaptured the villages of Bligny and St. Euphrasie, which the enemy had entered. East of Sempigny, near the base of the salient, the enemy on Wednesday crossed the Oise River. The French took 100 of those who had crossed prisoners and killed the rest.

The capture of more than 55,000 prisoners, 656 guns and 2,000 machine guns in the latest offensive is claimed by the Berlin War Office.

German military correspondents admit that the drive is spent and that no immediate further advance can be expected against Foch's powerful reserves.

Increased artillery fire southwest of Noyon and near Rheims is taken to indicate a possible new German blow at the hinges of the great Champagne salient. Ludendorff's flanks south of the Aisne are becoming more difficult to defend as the Allied forces increase, and observers report that another blow to protect his gains is in the making.

Heavy German troop movements are reported in Lorraine, and may foreshadow an offensive in an entirely new sector, perhaps against the Americans, near St. Mihiel.

### Germans Suffer Disastrous Defeat In Oise Assault

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6.—Continued attempts by the Germans to extend their lines on the Oise yesterday met with disastrous failure. They tried to get around Pont L'Evêque by crossing the Oise in the neighborhood of the northernmost point of Carlepont Wood, where the small hill Mont Alagache stands out like a bastion, but the French drove them back immediately they left the protection of their lines.

The sector between the Oise and the Aisne also found the Allies very active. They are determined to hold this, and are displaying the greatest energy in improving their positions, at the same time capturing small batches of prisoners, most of whom show signs of terrible fatigue and privation.

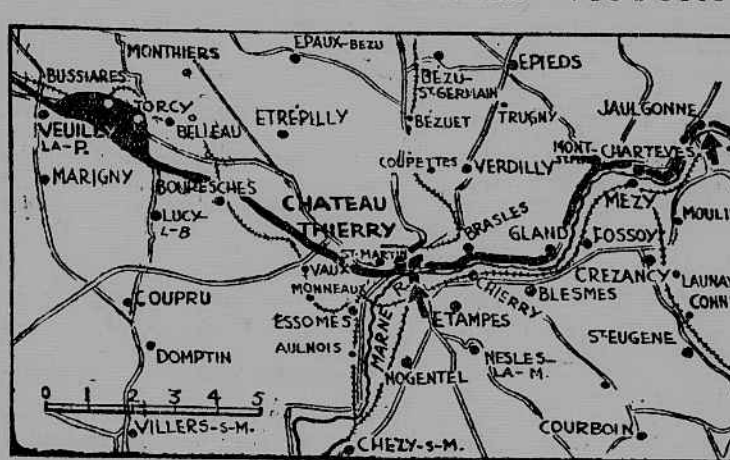
A French prisoner who escaped from the German lines declared that hundreds of bodies of Germans were lying around everywhere. According to his story, the Germans guarding him and others had not received rations since May 27, and were compelled to live on what they found. The same conditions, he added, prevailed throughout the German armies in the front lines.

An unmailed letter found on a German officer in another part of the line

HAVEN'T heard of the Negro Joan of Arc. Read 'The Sister of a Certain Soldier.' N. Y. book stands, 25c.—Adv.

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## SCENE OF THE MARINES' VICTORY



The ground won by American marines and French troops yesterday, a gain of more than two miles on a two-and-a-half mile front, is shown in solid black. On previous days Americans took part in operations near the spot where yesterday's engagement was fought and also at Chateau Thierry and Jaulgonne (indicated by arrows).

## U. S. Armies Training for Open Warfare

Men in Home Camps Receive Instructions for an Offensive

WASHINGTON, June 6.—American troops in training at home are being especially schooled now in preparation for the forward movement against the Germans which is certain to follow final defeat of the present German offensive campaign. It was learned today that orders have been issued to division commanders to lay greater stress on training for open warfare and reduce the time devoted to teaching trench warfare specialties.

The men are being targeted to long marches, given target practice without end and thoroughly trained to care for themselves in the give and take of open combat, all in preparation for the advance toward Berlin.

Military observers say this change in the midst of the greatest effort of the German General Staff of the entire war speaks significantly of the spirit of confidence that pervades the councils and armies of America and the Allies. When many of the men now in training here reach France long marches and swift maneuvering against a retreating foe may well be the order of the day.

Influential officers returning from the front have been insisting recently upon greater attention to general elements of warfare and less to the fine details of position fighting in fixed trench lines. These officers say the American soldier takes naturally to training of this sort and that he should be developed as highly as possible in all-round soldiering, leaving the details of trench warfare education to be added by a brief post-graduate course when he reaches France. This view found ready sympathy here, for it is believed the old stalemate of the trench lines has been broken, never to be restored.

Officers who have come from the front say that the American units pouring into France in a steady and growing stream, despite German U-boats at both ends of the 3,000-mile water haul, are arriving well advanced in training for the business ahead of them.

Commenting upon the high tributes paid by French and British officers to the Americans, it was remarked today that, while the engagements in which the Americans have been given a chance as yet have been minor affairs, proportionately, the dash always has been there.

One officer recently back from the front pointed out that, while French and British veterans are brave beyond words, ready for battle whenever and wherever it may come, they are cooled by long years of the struggle. The Americans are craving a chance to fight, for it is all new to them.

## Mine Sweeper Plant Raided by U. S. Agents

Seize Time Cards and Other Records of Company's Workmen

Assistant United States District Attorney Henry Ward Beer, accompanied by agents of the Department of Justice and Naval Intelligence officers, last night visited the plant of the Tebo Yacht Basin Company, at the foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, and seized time cards, time books and records of the company's workmen. The officials had a search warrant issued by United States Commissioner McGoldick, of Brooklyn.

The Tebo Yacht Basin Company has been building mine sweepers for the United States and has been refitting and repairing government ships. It has also been doing a considerable amount of private work. William H. Todd, president of the company, who lives at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, could not be reached last night.

Government officials who took part in the seizure refused to make any statement.

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## French Aid Attack By Pershing's Men

Troops "Go Over the Top" on 2½-Mile Front Singing "Yankee Doodle" and Charge Enemy's Positions in Solid Phalanx

Only One of 35 Mounted Uhlans Escapes Death and He Is Captured

American Pressure Forces Crown Prince to Hurl Three Fresh Divisions Into Salient in Three Days; 270 Germans Made Prisoner

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY, June 6.—American marines attacked the Germans at dawn this morning and gained three and one-half kilometres (two and three-sixteenths miles) over a four-kilometre (two and one-half mile) front and captured 100 prisoners in the Chateau Thierry sector. French troops attacking at the same time on the left took 160 prisoners.

The Americans now hold all the important high ground northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The marines again attacked at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the battle is still raging.

The fighting started at 3:45 o'clock this morning, and the Americans had attained all their objectives by 7:45 o'clock.

The Americans have been pressing the Germans so hard that the enemy has been forced to throw three new divisions of his best troops in the line during the last three days.

The Americans are veritable tigers. Their commanders have all they can do to hold the men back. Even the wounded are enthusiastic and eager to fight. They are proud of their wounds. A general who visited a field dressing station said he was moved by the sight.

Sing "Yankee Doodle" Going Over Top. The Americans sang and whistled "Yankee Doodle" and cheered as they went over the top. They made their way swiftly through the German dead that lay strewn in No Man's Land.

In addition to prisoners, the Americans captured ten machine guns. German prisoners said they had not been fed for four days, owing to the deadly fire from the French and American guns, which prevented the bringing up of supplies. These Germans were without helmets. They were tired of war. They had been told that the British opposed them, as their commanders were afraid to let them know that it was the Americans.

The Germans were cleared out of Veully Wood also by the Americans, whose guns were thundering against the enemy this evening. The fiercest fighting was in progress at last reports near Torcy, which lies about two and a half miles east of Veully.

Americans Advance in Solid Phalanx. The French attack this morning was to straighten out the line, and it was a brilliant performance. In this they were assisted by the American forces. American infantry cleaned out one group of thirty-five Uhlans, who were mounted.

"Don't let one escape!" shouted a big American. All but one was killed. He was captured.

The Americans advanced in a solid phalanx. Their strong, determined faces and great physique were an inspiration to their gallant French comrades, who now regard them with brotherly affection.

Soon after the attack this morning the Americans carried Hill 142 (about two-thirds of a mile south of Torcy), the highest point in this vicinity, and swept on and stopped at the foot in a wheatfield on the other side, from where they raked the Germans with machine guns. One entire enemy machine gun company was almost annihilated.

The Germans had donned French uniforms, but the Americans, forewarned, poured volleys of fire into them. One German soldier had thirty-two wounds. Among those captured were two officers.

The battlefield to-night presents a lurid picture, with great flashes like lightning racing across the sky. The heavy guns are roaring in the distance like thousands of drums being beaten. Simultaneously the sky is being lighted here and there with the bursting shrapnel in the trail of enemy aircraft.

The Americans are exuberant. Behind the lines the American soldiers twitted the German prisoners as they marched back. The wounded Germans were hurried to hospitals and given quick treatment.

Some of the Germans said they had been told that the Americans were not trained, but that they had found the Americans could shoot.

On Tuesday the Americans faced a Saxon division, on Wednesday a Guard division, to-day a crack Prussian division and also a battalion of the famous Jaeger sharpshooters. The

Germans raid Paris; 1 Dead, Several Hurt

PARIS, June 7.—German airplanes raided the Paris district last night through a heavy defensive barrage. Some bombs were dropped. One person is reported dead and several wounded. Material damage was done.

The "all clear" signal was sounded at 12:20 a. m. Friday.